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# Extension Service *Review*

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## Missouri has a rural health program

■ Early this year the Missouri Extension Service organized a State-wide program of health education that is now in full swing. This program is designed to help rural people recognize existing problems and where to obtain help to correct them.

At a district conference during June all Missouri home demonstration agents worked on methods for developing a successful health program. One of the most useful devices introduced was a manual prepared by the Missouri Extension Committee on Rural Health.

This committee, headed by Clela Null, State extension agent, includes these State specialists: Josephine Flory, nutritionist; George D. Jones, entomologist; and K. B. Huff, agricultural engineer. Specialists in home management, animal disease control, and clothing also assist the committee.

The manual gives general health facts about the rural population of the United States, together with specific facts about the health of rural people in Missouri brought to light by recent surveys. An outline of the USDA publication, *Better Health for Rural America*, and a series of questionnaires and check sheets which may be used to help determine the community health situation are also included.

The titles and sources of publications containing information which have proved useful in promoting better health in rural America offer help in further study.

The manual finishes with a series of true-false statements with helpful answers regarding health, nutrition, sanitation, and the teeth. This series of statements is for use in health programs.

When Alice May Alexander, home

demonstration agent of Pettis County, presented the rural health program to the county home economics council, the council members immediately put into action a local program. Each of the 33 home economics extension clubs in the county has a health leader. Miss Alexander, in cooperation with the county health nurse and health leaders, prepared a questionnaire to be answered by members of the home economics extension

clubs. The filled-in questionnaires are used to determine what problems are to receive attention in the county health program.

Late last fall the Extension Service put into action a 4-H health-improvement program for individuals and community. A health yardstick and a health check sheet were placed in the hands of every 4-H Club boy and girl in the State. This material contained information and check space on the following: Vaccination or immunization from smallpox, diphtheria, and typhoid; weight in relation to height; health habits to improve; and foods to eat.

## College 4-H Club trains leaders

■ Leadership has been the outstanding achievement of the College 4-H Club at Washington State College. This club, which had its origin shortly after the end of the First World War, was dormant during World War II but in 1944 again began to function.

With a membership of approximately 100, the club meets twice a month—once for a business meeting and once for a recreation meeting. At the business meetings they have a special feature such as an outstanding speaker or movie.

Members who are interested in continuing in extension work are sent to counties to work in county camps and to assist the county agricultural and home demonstration agents with their 4-H Club work. A group went to the Spokane Junior Livestock Show to help with some of the evening programs, and this fall they have volunteered to assist at the State 4-H Club fair.

It has taken 2 years of hard work on the part of the club members to revive their club, but they firmly believe that it has been well worth their time and effort. They have planned

their own programs and carried them out. They have done work on achievement programs in the past and this fall are planning to work out an achievement day program that they can offer to any of the counties in the vicinity of their club.

Another important part of their business meeting has been discussions on such timely questions as the older-youth program, what they can do to help develop an older-youth program, and ways in which they can best serve their home communities.

Folk dancing and games, as well as ballroom dancing, are popular with the members of this college 4-H group; and they generally couple a mixer made up of these activities with light refreshments for their recreation meetings.

Their achievements have been recognized by the *Washington Farmer* magazine. They were the first WSC campus organization to be featured in a story by a State-wide magazine.

Proof of their capability was the way they planned for the State 4-H Club camp. The whole housing and classroom set-up was handled by members of this college 4-H Club.



# The role of Extension in meeting rural health problems

ELIN L. ANDERSON, Specialist in Rural Health Services, Federal Extension Service

■ The Extension Service is in an especially advantageous position to help rural people improve their health and medical services. It reaches rural groups as no other educational organization does. It knows how rural people think and how they can be most effectively organized. It can obtain the cooperation of all health organizations and agencies so that the best technical knowledge available can be brought to bear on improving rural health services. The Extension Service can help rural people realize that many of their health problems can be solved only by joint effort with urban groups—industry and labor. It can point out that disease knows no barriers, and the solution of the rural health problem, like the solution of many other rural problems, requires not only effective local organization, but also integrated effort that may be local, State, national, or even international in scope.

The job of the Extension Service in improving rural health and medical services is first to develop an educational program that will enable rural people to know and appreciate what they can do to share more fully in the benefits of modern medical and allied sciences. Then when the people have decided what they can do and want to do to improve their existing health services or to establish new ones, the Extension Service can help the people organize to realize their goals.

This program would be developed by the usual extension methods of providing factual information, and encouraging discussion, experimentation, and demonstrations of various ways and means by which rural people may build a healthier family and community life. The major focus of the program will be on ways and means of doing the following:

1. How to arouse and maintain among rural people appreciation of advancing standards of physical and mental health and well-being.

2. How to acquire and maintain doctors, dentists, nurses, and other health specialists in rural areas.

3. How to plan for and maintain adequate diagnostic centers, hospitals, and health centers.

4. How to establish or expand local public health services.

5. How to develop methods of payment to assure equal opportunity of medical care to all people, and adequate income for those providing the service.

In developing this program the Extension Service should turn to the technical resources available within the college of agriculture, the State health department, and other organizations and agencies—local, State, regional, and national—which can assist the rural people in getting the services they need.

In developing an educational program focused on organization for

health and medical services the Extension Service will call upon all the resources at its command within the college of agriculture.

The Extension Service now conducts a number of important health activities. The State extension supervisors, the 4-H Club leaders, the specialists in housing, nutrition, dairying, animal husbandry, and others should determine how they can help best in developing this program to strengthen community health and medical services. This new project, in turn, will facilitate their reaching more and more rural people through effective community organization.

The sociologists and economists at the experiment station can do much to develop this project. They can gather available research data and conduct studies in the field of socioeconomic organization of medical services. They can report their findings in such a way that they will be readily used in an educational program to aid rural people interested in ways and means of improving their health services and facilities.

The farm organizations are anxious to undertake health programs for rural people. The Extension Service

Young Kansas health leaders practice their first-aid methods at the first 3-day camp for health winners. "It is not enough that a 4-H member be merely healthy; he should also do something to improve the health of others," said Mary Elsie Border, assistant State 4-H Club leader, who was in charge of the camp.





can provide accurate information with which these and other groups may assist in building sound, effective health services.

The State and local health departments may be expected to provide much of the technical information needed to develop modern medical and health services in rural areas. Close cooperation between the health department and the Extension Service at both State and local levels is essential, therefore, to the success of this program.

#### Enlist Help of Health Groups

Since the professional societies, including the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, and the American Nurse Association, have expressed special concern with meeting the health needs of rural people, the Extension Service can enlist the cooperation of these professional societies and their affiliated State associations in this educational program.

The Extension Service may turn to many other public and private organizations and agencies especially interested in rural health services, such as the Farm Security Administration,

the State public welfare department, the State board of education, the Red Cross, Tuberculosis Association, and the hospital commission.

Within the United States Department of Agriculture itself are several bureaus and divisions which have had invaluable practical experience in administering or appraising health programs which may well guide the development of a health service for all rural people. Among these are the Farm Security Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Office of Labor, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Extension Service.

Other official agencies ready to give technical advice from their broad knowledge and experience with various types of health and medical services are the United States Public Health Service, the Social Security Board, the Children's Bureau, and the Federal Office of Education.

The Extension Service may also find it desirable to seek advice from some of the many private foundations and groups which have had practical experience in the health field, such as the Kellogg Foundation, the Com-

monwealth Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Farm Foundation, the Bingham Associates, and others.

A few States have specialists working on some phase of a health program, but only four States—Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio—now have full-time extension specialists in rural health services who focus most of their energies on the economics and organization of rural health services. In the State of Washington, the extension sociologist gives half time to this health program. Montana and South Dakota are planning somewhat similar arrangements. Maine and Oklahoma are looking for full-time personnel to undertake this program. Several other States have set up extension health committees to determine the best procedure for Extension to follow in undertaking this program.

#### Getting More Country Doctors

An educational program to help rural people improve their health and medical services is essentially a long-time program. Certain phases of it, however, require immediate attention.

The most pressing need is for rural communities to develop means of attracting returning medical officers to set up practices in their trade areas. Offering a home, office space, diagnostic facilities or a prepayment plan that assures basic income, are simple but important measures that may be sufficient to give returning medical officers confidence in local public support.

Another immediate need is for rural people to study pending State and national legislation so that they may assume their share of responsibility for formulating public policy in regard to legislative measures relating to the improvement of their local health services.

This rural health program falls essentially in the field of economics and organization. It requires a family and community approach. It cuts across all extension activities. Methods of procedure for undertaking the program will vary in different States according to the degree of interest on the part of rural people in improving their health services and the stage of development of these services.

A physical examination was part of the routine at the Kansas State Health Camp where State health winners were given a concentrated 3-day course in health and health leadership. Their camp record was used as a basis for selecting the State 4-H winners who will attend the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.





# Agent finds radio brings results

■ "Good morning, neighbors, and a good farm day to you," is the familiar greeting going to rural families in western Washington 5 days a week from KJR and KIRO, two large radio stations in Seattle. The King County Agricultural Extension Service personnel participates regularly in these farm programs.

Pertinent agricultural information for localities, seasons, and farm-home problems has been broadcast over KIRO for the past 5 years and for 3 years over KJR. The time for the broadcast over the former is 7 a. m. and 12:15 noon. The farm broadcasts of the latter are at 7:15 a. m. Sandwiching these programs between popular broadcasts helps to insure good listening audiences. Although no survey has been taken in this area to determine the radio following, county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents in the areas reached by the broadcasts are sold on the radio as an excellent means of spreading extension influence, news, and knowledge.

## 4-H Club girls entertain at luncheons

■ Girls attending 4-H Club camp at Massachusetts State College in July were given some practical experience in entertaining at lunch. Four different groups of 15 to 20 girls prepared and served a lunch during the week. Each luncheon was prepared for 6 people including the host and hostess—one girl and one boy who were members of the 4-H week—and the special guests, who during the week were Willard A. Munson, director of Massachusetts Extension Service, and Mrs. Munson; Dr. Ralph A. Van Meter, acting president of the college, and Mrs. Van Meter; E. W. Aiton, field agent, Federal Extension Service, and Mrs. Aiton; and each day one 4-H agent and one 4-H girl, a friend of the hostess.

The girls were given instruction by Carolyn Kennedy, food demonstrator for a power company, and Mrs. Marjorie Hall McGillicuddy, special

A 4-H broadcast is given once each month over one of the stations and a home economics broadcast every other week on each program. The agents in agriculture have participated as invited guests, and subjects of interest to farmers are presented. These farm broadcasts have not been regular, but a number of broadcasts have been given throughout the year by each of the agricultural agents.

In the field of farm-home problems a very definite result has been noted, probably due to the regularity of the program given by home demonstration agents. The first result noted has been a very definite increase in requests for bulletins. In 1940 when the programs were started, requests for bulletins were about 3,500 during the year. By 1945 these requests had increased to 12,800. Part of the increase in 1944 and 1945 was undoubtedly due to war stimulus, but many of the broadcasts were planned around food preservation and gardening in order to stimulate people to raise gardens and preserve food. A bulletin or cir-

cular giving further information was always offered. A second evidence of results of radio broadcasting has been the ready acceptance by rural groups of the agents who are broadcasting. Communities in which we have not had former contact either feel that they are already acquainted with us or are eager to become acquainted and to participate in extension programs.

The third result has been action by individuals in rural areas in response to broadcasts. As an example of this, the radio farm editor and the home demonstration agent ad libbed on the need for 4-H leaders, following the program planned for the day. Before leaving the studio, two telephone calls came in from individuals offering to lead 4-H Clubs. Later other offers came from rural areas in King County. Agents in nearby counties also reported new clubs organized as a result of this one broadcast.

Such results as these do not come from all broadcasts, of course. In fact, they are quite rare, but when they do come we realize the possibilities if enough enthusiasm, facts, and persuasion are put into a broadcast.

In the future we are looking forward to even better results, for as time passes we are gaining experience in the technique of radio broadcasting.—*Helen Steiner, associate county agent, King County, Wash.*

Carolyn Kennedy, food demonstrator for a power company, shows the girls how to use an electric refrigerator to good advantage.







Left to right, seated: Catherine Cook, associate county club agent, Norfolk County; Marjorie Johnson, Stoneham, hostess; Louise Herr, Winchendon; Mrs. E. W. Aiton. Standing: E. W. Aiton, Washington, D. C., and James Kenyon, Westfield, host.

worker at the State 4-H Club office.

The luncheon was planned to fit the current food supply, the menu including fruit cup, baked stuffed broilers, baked potatoes, fresh peas, gelatin salad with fruit salad dressing, hot rolls and butter, prune pie, and coffee. The rolls and pastry were made with emergency flour.

A new electric stove and a new electric refrigerator, which had been installed in the Farley 4-H clubhouse by a power company, were used in the preparation of the luncheons. The stove and refrigerator were installed especially for the 4-H week and will become permanent fixtures of the clubhouse.

## Finland 4-H Clubs help the needy

■ From Finland comes word that the 4-H Club work started there in 1926 by Frants P. Lund (formerly with the Federal Extension Service), with help from the Rockefeller Foundation and the International Education Board, has been a complete success in that country.

Miss Elizabeth Beaurain of Helsinki, Finland, writes that there are now 100,000 boys and girls in 4-H Club work in their little country, which has a population of 3½ million people. Their production was of great importance during the war and still is.

Miss Beaurain writes: "Since the work was organized by a specialist from U. S. A., it naturally is much like your work. We hold camps and have meetings. \* \* \* In one respect

we have perhaps created something new, our work being aimed as much as possible to the families who have especially suffered from the war, the supporter being killed or an invalid, or the family being evacuated or bombed. The help given such families in the countryside is for a great part given in seeds, manure, compost, wages for workers, rent for the land, or money for buying a domestic animal. We think this is a very good way to help people help themselves."

■ Negro farmers of Perquimans County, N. C., are ordering fruit trees for the home orchards. County Agent W. C. Stroud says that soon there should be enough fruit for about half the families in the county.

## Better homes for Mississippi

District county winners in the 1946 rural better homes program, chosen from records from 75 Mississippi counties representing 12,864 homes, were announced in August.

In the northeast extension district, Alcorn County placed first, with Monroe and Clay Counties receiving honorable mention. In south Mississippi district, Forrest County was first, Pearl River and Jackson Counties received honorable mention; each central district, first, Oktibbeha; honorable mention, Leake and Lauderdale; northwest district, first, Tallahatchie; honorable mention, Tate and Carroll; southwest district, first, Madison; honorable mention, Hinds and Warren.

Interest in this rural home improvement program, which is sponsored by the State Home Demonstration Council, has grown steadily in the past 10 years. This year reports were received from every county, except one, where there are home demonstration agents. This compared with only 39 counties participating in 1936.

The reports listed 1,356 new homes built and 2,331 homes remodeled. Almost 1,400 electric or pressure pumps were installed on Mississippi farms during this report year, and 1,154 wells were improved.

The home improvement listed this year for the first time in large numbers is the installation of 1,294 gas and 736 other heating systems.

Other home improvements included repairs to foundations, roofs, windows, floors, and steps, and painting. Numbers of homes reported storage and management improvements, including built-in kitchen cabinets, rearranged kitchens, sinks added, clothes closets and bathrooms added and equipped.

## New slidefilm

Wild Fruits—For Soil Conservation. No. 668. Prepared by Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service. Planting wild-fruit bearing shrubs in odd areas or wasteland not only protects land, but also produces edible fruits for improved human nutrition much needed in certain sections. (36 frames: single, \$0.55; double \$1.) A copy for inspection is deposited with the extension editor at your State agricultural college.



# Extension's war record in Hawaii

H. H. Warner, Director of Extension in Hawaii, here tells of the contribution made by extension workers on these islands which were on the front line of the Pacific theater. It is part of an address at the summer annual extension conference.

■ This is Extension's first peacetime conference since August 1941.

It seems fitting now that we try to evaluate the contributions our extension people made to the Nation's victorious struggle against the forces that sought to wipe democracy from the earth.

Shortly after the 1941 conference, just 4 months before Pearl Harbor, we began preparing material for the now famous Agricultural Extension Circular No. 130, "Hawaii Farms for National Defense."

The suggestions in Circular 130 were short, terse, to the point. Under the general heading "Follow Proven Methods. This is No Time To Experiment," we gave suggestions on virtually every phase of agriculture practiced in the Territory.

Circular 130 was in the printer's hands on December 7, 1941. On one of the tense days that followed, we hurriedly snatched a moment to write a caption to be imprinted in red on the cover. That caption read: "It did happen here! Farmers of Hawaii are on the firing line. Food for defense now has a stern meaning, and many of the suggestions herein are more to the point than when they were written."

Who among us will ever forget that Sunday morning—the gunfire that at first we thought was practice. Then the screaming sirens, the clouds of thick black smoke rising from Pearl Harbor. The radio announcer's voice, calm in those first few seconds. "We interrupt our program to announce that Oahu is under attack by a hostile air force." The growing tension of his voice as he gave the orders of the military, "Servicemen on leave report to your posts at once, firemen report to your stations, civilians stay off the streets, and don't use the phones." That instant's pause when he said, "I think we should play the Star-Spangled Banner." A girl's voice breaking in breathlessly, "I'll get it!"

Then the choking break in the announcer's voice as he said, "The Star-Spangled Banner, folks. We'll keep it waving." The frantic radio appeals for doctors, nurses, and blood donors, and the final assurance that "this is the real McCoy."

Hurriedly gathering in the Governor's office were those who had been engaged in planning for food production, for evacuation of civilians from the city, for the importation of civilian supplies, and for other phases of the emergency program. Iolani Palace became the nerve center of the Territory. Before midnight, the senate chamber with its hurriedly improvised black-out arrangements, became a beehive of activity. Loose telephone wires were strung to every desk. There was no ventilation, and the mosquitoes staged a kamikaze attack. Across the hall in the house of representatives room, weary workers slept on army cots.

These scenes were duplicated all over the Territory, and from that first day, extension workers were in the thick of the struggle.

## Take Food Control Jobs

Four of our staff of specialists were at once called into service by the Office of the Military Governor. For 2 years they worked at Iolani Palace in the governor's office of food control. When an Office of Food Production was established in 1943, they carried on important jobs for that agency.

This threw additional responsibilities on the remaining members of the administrative office. Mr. R. A. Goff, Miss A. Maria Palmer, Miss Kathryn Shellhorn and others assumed these added burdens of keeping the extension organization functioning. Without glamor, publicity, or recognition they carried these added tasks without complaining.

In the rural districts, extension agents cooperated with extension specialists in the governor's office, carry-

ing out under the specialists' supervision many special wartime jobs assigned to them by the military government. It was as if the military authorities had taken over the Extension Service almost in its entirety—taken it over to do the kind of wartime jobs that no other agency in the Territory was equipped to do.

The farm agents took several livestock and poultry censuses. They turned over their figures to extension specialists in the Office of the Military Governor. The specialists classified, tabulated, and interpreted these figures and later used them as a guide for importing feed.

## Making Out Those Forms

Extension agents assisted farmers in filling out a great array of forms that were required before the farmers were allowed to purchase many kinds of materials and supplies. There were forms for lumber, cement, building material of all kinds, farm machinery, spray equipment, poisonous insecticides.

They rationed gasoline, tires, and feed.

Upon request, they supplied information to draft boards concerning the farm activities of farm boys eligible for selective service.

When certain workers, frozen to their jobs by order of the military government, asked to be released in order to go to work on farms, the military authorities, before granting such releases, sought information and advice from the farm agents.

Under authority granted by the Office of Food Control, the agents issued permits that allowed farmers to slaughter sows that were no longer suitable for breeding. Without such permits it was illegal to kill sows. The permit system was established in order to conserve the swine breeding stock of the Territory.

When the Army or Navy needed to take over croplands for military purposes, they asked the county agent to appraise the crops growing on the land. The agent's valuation was used as a basis for compensating the farmer for the crop he had to abandon.

When a hog raiser collected garbage from city homes or when a truck crop grower sold his produce directly to



consumers, he was required to obtain a badge from the Central Identification Bureau. To get such a badge, he had to fill out a complicated declaration. For help in doing this he turned to his friend, the county farm agent.

In those days when every ounce of home-produced food meant another inch along the road to victory, it was necessary to distribute our home-grown food in the most equitable manner possible. Again the military government turned to Extension for help. Extension's agricultural economist was appointed Farm Produce Coordinator. All vegetables and fruits coming from the outside islands of Oahu passed through his hands.

In the effort to have more food to distribute, the entire extension organization encouraged home gardens in rural districts and in Honolulu. Assistant farm agents were placed in plantation communities to teach plantation families how to grow vegetables and backyard-livestock and poultry. As a result of the extension program, rabbits and Muscovy ducks appeared in backyards all over the Territory.

To have more home-grown feed for all types of livestock and poultry, extension agents encouraged the planting of koa haole, pigeon peas, and other legumes. In cooperation with the agricultural experiment station, they told farmers how to use such byproducts as molasses, cane stripplings, and pineapple pulp.

In one county the home agents planned menus and purchased food for the inmates of a Government camp for alien internees. In the same county, the extension agents, men and women, cooperated with other groups in the community in arranging a mammoth exhibit of tropical fruits and plants, particularly those fruits and plants that would keep a soldier alive if he were forced to subsist by his own efforts for some days or weeks in a tropical jungle. Included were displays that showed how to use the products of the coconut tree for food, drink, and shelter. Thousands of service men viewed this exhibit and came away realizing that no one need starve in a jungle.

When there was no butter in the markets, home economics specialists found a way to make butter from

cocoanut oil. To do this, they first had to find a practical way of getting the oil out of the cocoanuts. Directions for the cocoanut butter were passed on to the home agents who demonstrated the process.

Home agents visiting the homes of hog raisers in those days saw garbage swimming with grease that was being thrown away. Knowing the need for conserving fat, the agents showed the homemakers how to utilize the fat by making it into soap.

When the people of the Territory tensely feared invasion, feared that fighting might occur in the streets and in their backyards, extension specialists helped homemakers prepare for such an emergency by showing them how to make and equip a simple first-aid kit.

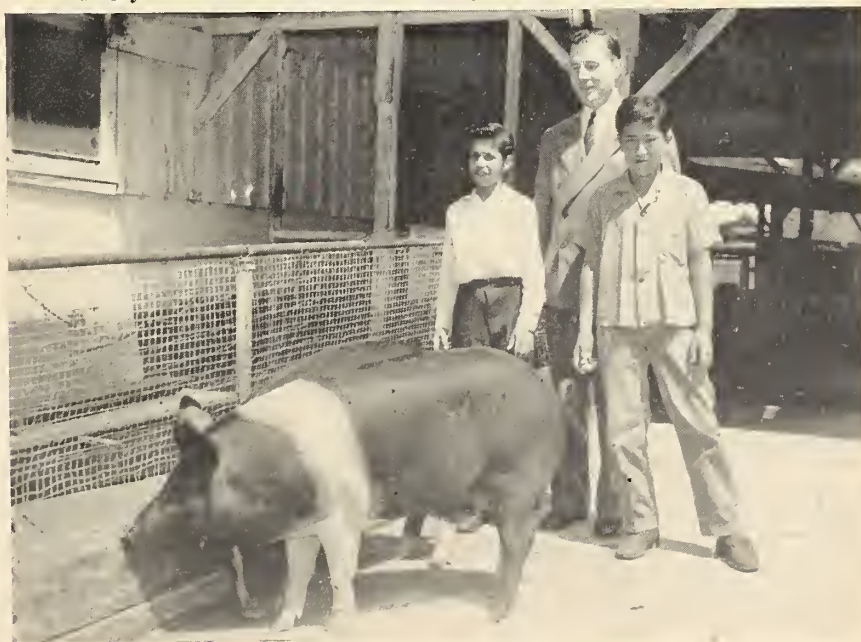
A compact evacuation kit, in which food supplies and necessary personal belongings could be conveniently carried, was prepared for use by families in certain so-called "evacuation areas." These were districts from which the military authorities expected to evacuate all civilians in the event of an invasion.

The results of much of the work I have been talking about can be measured—so many pounds of food produced, so many acres planted, so many gallons of gasoline rationed.

But our agents did another kind of war work that cannot be measured. It cannot be measured because its results were felt—not seen—felt in the hearts of thousands of alien Japanese men and women all over the Territory. Bewildered and frightened by countless military restrictions, many of which they did not understand, the alien Japanese turned for help to extension county agents, whom they had learned to trust through years of friendly, helpful contacts. Because several of our agents and specialists spoke Japanese, they were able to explain in detail every order of the military government. By explaining the reasons for the orders, the agents did much to bring about willing obedience.

Will the historian writing of Hawaii's part in World War II remember to describe the home agent sitting in the living room of a plantation laborer's house reminding the homemaker to see that the entire family got to the schoolhouse to be registered and fingerprinted? Or the agent at a club meeting telling the women that their typhoid shots would not make them very sick? Will the historian say how many aliens gave their blood to the blood bank because extension agents assured them that there would be no serious aftereffects?

**When every ounce of home-produced food meant another inch along the road to victory 4-H Clubs did their share to grow crops and raise livestock.**





# Three-in-one conference

■ New York State county agricultural agents are being given additional training in soil-conservation practices. Special study is made of the relationship of these practices to general farm management and crop-rotation problems.

The agents meet in regional groups with an extension conservationist, a farm-management specialist, and an agronomist from Cornell. They gather at a farm with erosion problems, but one which has not yet been planned by Soil Conservation Service personnel.

The extension conservationist, Hugh M. Wilson, then guides them through an approach to the erosion problem in much the same way as a technician from SCS might start making the farm plan. In so doing, the agents learn something of the soil types and become acquainted with symbols on conservation survey maps. They also acquire a better understanding of the soil-conservation program.

After the agents are familiar with the farm and have observed erosion problems, a conservation plan for the farm is discussed. The plan goes into about the same detail as the farm plan that a conservation technician would prepare.

It includes a soils map, colored to indicate the land capabilities, and a written description of each field and recommendations for the use of each field. It also includes an outline of

what will be required to put the plan into effect.

The agronomist then presents a complete suggested crop rotation that he has previously worked out. This rotation is planned to produce the maximum feed for the type of livestock on the farm, but it also considers the soil types and the erosion problems found on the farm. The agents discuss both the conservation program and the suggested rotation to make certain that there is no conflict in purpose or in recommendations.

Then the farm management specialist asks the group, figuratively speaking, to step back and look at the plan and the rotation as part of the entire farm management problem. He asks them, for example, to decide whether it is more important for the farmer to put a certain conservation practice into effect or to reorganize some phase of his business. This is done to make sure that agents retain an over-all perspective in discussing conservation problems with farmers.

The result of the meetings is that agricultural agents are much better qualified to conduct educational work on conservation practices. They not only know more about conservation problems and their solution but they have a better understanding of the relationship between the conservation program and the entire farm management set-up on the farm.

## 4-H sponsoring committee

■ The Greater Linton Club of Greene County, Ind., finds a 4-H sponsorship committee very valuable. The club appoints a special 4-H committee from its membership. The chairman gives specific 4-H assignments to the members, and the Extension Service gave similar assignments to the leaders. A newly organized livestock producer's committee selected individual farmer-producers to serve on these project committees. This made an advisory committee of three—a farmer, a businessman, and a

4-H Club leader—serving in an advisory and executive capacity for the six major 4-H projects. The leadership was thus virtually tripled.

Two banquet meetings were held for the committeemen. Each committee was given its assignments including project promotion, enrollment encouragement, visitation of club members, and management of the department at the county club show.

All six project committees, namely, beef, dairy, swine, lamb, poultry, and

garden, visited 4-H Club members. The Extension Service arranged the tours, notified club members of the approximate hour of the visit, and accompanied the committee on tour. It was a revelation to see the club members "shined up" and waiting for the "company" to arrive.

Since the committee has been at work there had been a 10-percent increase in members and a 20-percent increase in projects. One new boys' and a new girls' club were organized through the efforts of one member of the sponsoring committee. The club members who were visited showed a 30-percent increase in completions over those not visited.—*Arthur Hase-man, county agricultural agent, Greene County, Ind.*

## Michigan 4-H leaders honored

One hundred and forty-one local 4-H leaders were honored at the recent annual Michigan 4-H Club show held at Michigan State College.

Six of the awards—the 4-H award of the emerald clover—were for 25 years of service as a local 4-H Club leader. Eight were the 4-H award of the diamond clover for 20 years of service. Twenty-nine won the 4-H award of the pearl clover for 15 years' service, and 98 4-H awards of the gold clover for 10 years of service were granted.

On the same program, an outstanding Michigan 4-H Club member presented to Harry F. Kelly, Governor of Michigan, and Charles L. Figy, commissioner of agriculture, plaques as citation for outstanding service to Michigan 4-H Clubs. Commissioner Figy and Governor Kelly have aided materially in making possible the annual State 4-H Club Show at which from 1,500 to 2,000 farm youth compete for honors.

■ A new step in the improvement of Negro extension service in North Carolina is the appointment of an eight-man Negro board of agriculture in Rockingham County by the county commissioners.

Serving on the eight-man agricultural board will be four Negro businessmen. These outstanding Negro leaders will work with R. L. Hannon, Negro county agent, in furthering the progress of agriculture in Rockingham.



# Let youth do it

T. T. MARTIN, State 4-H Club Agent, Missouri

■ The young men and women who are returning from war and war industries to the farms and rural villages of Missouri and all over America are joining with other local youth in requesting a larger place in community affairs than youth have ever enjoyed before. This upsurge is a definite challenge to the Agricultural Extension Service to streamline the older rural youth organizations so as to serve this age group of about 18 to 25 years more effectively.

These organizations probably will "stay on the beam" better if they follow in the footsteps of similar youth groups that have succeeded in previous years—especially in terms of the kind of organization needed, the type of programs conducted, and the guidance and counsel desired.

Experience has demonstrated that the local organization unit should be a true social community. To run counter to this principle is to greatly increase the chances of failure. This unit may center at the county seat for a county-wide organization, but usually it will include a much smaller area.

## Stereotyped Programs Out

Groups have found that the larger the community the larger will be the number of interests represented in the group. The general program of recreation and entertainment will hold more members for a while, but particular interests must be met in the end to continue to hold them.

Any youth program should be in harmony with the culture of the local people—with their equipment, skills, attitudes, beliefs, and social organization. In a rapidly changing world, the organization that keeps itself elastic, adaptable, and close to the needs of its members has the best chance of survival. All stereotyped programs and rigid controls handed down will fail, according to past experiences with older youth.

Surveys made by the American Youth Commission show that a neighborhood or community is far more inclusive and reaches a larger proportion of older youth than a county

program. Consequently, a number of county youth groups have been broken down and reorganized into neighborhood or community units—after they have been going for some time and have felt the need for smaller action groups, along lines of special interest.

Counties with several older youth groups often want to organize an over-all council to coordinate their community activities. Experience shows, however, that these councils are very hard to administer. Probably their greatest usefulness has been achieved in the annual or semi-annual county-wide planning and recognition meetings.

## Specific Program Suggestions

The experiences of the American Youth Commission with older rural youth, as conducted in 14 States over a period of 5 years, are summarized by Dr. E. deS. Brunner in the Commission's report, "Working with Rural Youth." In this summary, Dr. Brunner evaluated some of these observations in reference to programs about as follows:

1. Older rural youth can diagnose their own needs and, if necessary, make surveys to find what their own needs are—under guidance.
2. They can care for their own social and recreational needs.
3. Discussion groups will not work until a basis of acquaintance is built up. Then, they can proceed to solve some of their most pressing personal and group problems, provided that thorough training is given them in discussion techniques.
4. They can conduct panel discussions, if trained to do so.
5. They can obtain vocational information from people, studies, and books, and explore employment opportunities as needed.
6. They can arrange for special lectures to supply the specific information needed on problems under consideration.
7. They can give community service as leaders of 4-H Clubs for Scouts, Sunday schools, and other youth or-

ganizations, and for adult farm and home groups as requested.

Older youth groups usually do not want adult leaders to function in the usual relationship but, instead, generally feel the need for the judgment and counsel of adult advisers or sponsors who have local prestige. This relationship gives the community more confidence in the youth organizations. Also, these adults can temper any impetuous youth without reducing their spontaneity or originality—both of which are very valuable assets to youth.

It has been found that extension workers at all levels of supervision usually are prepared to provide a program for older rural youth but seldom are prepared to give the necessary time to help youth develop a program for themselves.

## The latest in welding

A training program in farm shop welding, the first of its kind in the United States, will be launched in early September by the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service and a welding company of Houston, Dr. Ide P. Trotter, extension director, has announced.

A complete mobile shop, including both arc and acetylene welding units, together with a well-qualified instructor in welding will be furnished to the Texas A. and M. College by the welding company for furthering this training program.

This new program will be under the supervision of M. R. Bentley, extension agricultural engineer, and will include instruction on repairing broken farm machinery parts as well as fabrication of many useful articles for use on farms and ranches.

The program is designed primarily to further train farmers who now operate shops in the newer welding techniques developed during war years. Included also will be hard facing of plowshares and other cutting tools.

A large number of farm shops equipped for welding are in operation in Texas, especially in the High Plains, Rolling Plains, and Gulf Coast sections.—R. B. Hickerson, assistant farm labor supervisor, Texas Extension Service.



# An American abroad

Mrs. Helendeen H. Dodderidge, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who represented the Extension Service at the executive meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World, reports on what she saw in Europe.

Representatives of 21 nations attended the first executive meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World since the beginning of the war.

The individual reports from the constituent societies were by far the most interesting and informative part of the conference. Many and varied were the stories of delegates whose organizations had continued to function under the watchful eye of the invader. Many of the members reported meetings held in bomb shelters and other meetings which were interrupted by the wailing of the air-raid sirens. Bombed out of their homes or driven out by the Nazi forces, any news reaching them through the Associated Country Women of the World office in London brought light and hope to them during the war years.

Generally speaking, it was my feeling that the women gathered in London for the conference were not as aware of the international programs as are the leaders of women's organizations in the United States. That is understandable, however, when one takes into account that for years it has been a full day's job to obtain enough food and clothing for the family with rationing and inadequate transportation and communication facilities in many areas. Life has been a battle for survival, and they have not had time to give sufficient consideration to international affairs.

## Patience and Tolerance Needed

An American abroad these days must be equipped with an abundance of patience and tolerance, or a quick retort may lead to international misunderstandings.

In my estimation, we have done a much better job of supplying essential foods to Europe than we have done in developing an understanding of *how much* we have supplied them and the figures on American production in the total world food picture. I feel certain that people of other lands and many of our own citizens

fail to realize that we do not have *unlimited* supplies.

One has to recognize the fact that probably *everyone* in England comes nearer getting his proper share of that country's food supply than *everyone* in the other nations of the world, including America. The food is more equitably divided, and preference is given to children in the distribution of foods which are essential to their welfare. I am certain that is not true of any other country, with the possible exception of Holland.

Fruits and vegetables sell at prohibitive prices, but for the essential staple foods prices are held below those of this country. There is less food sold on the black market in England than in any country I have been in, also including our own. However, it is not free from that plague; and I have seen oranges which were bought on the black market at \$8 a dozen, eggs at \$6 a dozen, and chickens at more than \$2 a pound. These are foods which one seldom sees in the markets, although two eggs a week were on the ration during July.

Potatoes are planted in every yard and in every park—even in churchyards—and cabbage is universally grown. In the southern part of England, Kent particularly, other vegetables and considerable fruit are grown for the market. Fruits and vegetables, being in short supply, bring a tremendously high price.

Bread rationing was introduced in England when I was there. Housewives throughout the United Kingdom were highly resentful and protested against it, possibly because it was the "last straw" in continuing restrictions and regimentation. The Family Assistance Plan was also introduced this summer. It provides for payments of a few shillings to families that have more than two children and serves to increase the food budget of thousands of families.

France's food picture seems gloomier than that of England, particularly

in the cities where the black market flourishes. Food prices in shops and in cafes and hotels are prohibitive. Our agricultural attaché in Paris told me that the average French worker's wage is about 200 francs daily or equivalent to about \$2 in our money. How they live on that is a mystery to me, as I saw very little which could be purchased for that amount—a little bread, a few wilted vegetables, and perhaps a small piece of rabbit or horse meat. I understand that the average French peasant's diet is better than formerly. Before the war the thrifty peasant family lived principally on bean soup and dark bread, selling the products of the small farm. With the present unstable currency, the family now believes it to be wiser to consume its products and at least have a good living. If long hours and hard work could solve France's food problems, the solution would be found; as one sees men, women, and children toiling long into the night, harvesting their crops or working in gardens which fill every available plot of land.

## The French Are a Happy People

Even a second invasion has not dampened the Frenchman's ardor for entertainment and enjoyment. There is nothing of the "near-martyrdom" which one feels in England. On Sundays they walk or cycle to the country where they picnic on very slim fare and derive much pleasure from their newly won freedom. The beaches are filled with happy people who apparently have grown accustomed to the bombed devastation of their coastal area.

Even with highly inflated prices and a serious black market, Belgium is making a very good come-back. Some food prices are not prohibitive, but clothing and equipment prices are exorbitant. Fruits and vegetables were in abundant supply in late July, and food distribution is fairly well controlled. Meals in restaurants are extremely high priced; and, as is common in European countries, no beverages are included in the price of the meal. U. S. A. canned bacon and other meat products, as well as butter spreads, were on the counters of all the shops of Belgium and Holland.

I saw no large cities in Holland and had only 1 day to observe that part



which immediately adjoins Belgium. The terrain of the two countries is similar; but one can sense that he is in another country by the way the grain is stacked, the houses built, the fences constructed, and the custom of keeping shop doors closed in Holland. The luxury items are missing from the shops. Holland is playing her cards close to her chest and coming back the hard way; but she is keeping prices within bounds and striving very hard to keep her people in the thrifty, sensible groove to which they have been accustomed. Both Belgium and Holland are rebuilding their bombed parts which are their life lines, and Holland is draining her flooded areas and rebuilding her dykes. All the countries I have visited have large numbers of German prisoners who labor in the fields and on the docks.

Switzerland, untouched by war, is a land of beauty. It is enjoying a great tourist season, as this is the first year that people of Europe have felt it safe to take a holiday. Prices are high on everything except watches, clocks, and cameras. Hotels can and do charge very high prices. One marvels at the extreme cleanliness and the lack of slum areas.

My short stay in Scotland and Eire was pleasant. In Scotland one, of course, found the same rationing restrictions which existed in England. The holiday throngs from England were crowding the lake country and the cities, and hotel accommodations were difficult to find. The same meal of fish, meat pie, potatoes, and cabbage which was on every menu in England prevailed there. Independent Eire seemed to have much more abundant food supplies, and they are making the most of the great Shannon Airport where hundreds of people from foreign lands arrive daily. Shops are springing up like mushrooms, and the prices on everything sold are very high.

One appreciates the hospitality extended on every hand, even though serious shortages still exist in most of these countries. I found our agricultural attachés highly interesting and most cooperative. Director Wilson's letter had provided an entree for me which was most helpful. All of them had a tremendous respect for Extension and its director, and Dr. Wilson's picture adorned their walls.

## On the passing of an extension pioneer



■ WILLIAM A. LLOYD, who retired from the Extension Service in 1940 after 27 years' service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died on July 10 at his home in Washington at the age of 75.

Mr. Lloyd was born in Sparta, Ohio, and was graduated from the National Northern University, Lebanon, Ohio. He also received a law degree from the University of Texas and was admitted to the bar in Texas and Ohio and practiced before the Supreme Courts there.

After successfully practicing law and serving as editor in Texas, he returned to Ohio to engage in the work he loved most. He settled in Meigs County and became known for his leadership in promoting the application of science to practical farming. As a farmer, he also took a leading part in revitalizing the Grange movement in Ohio. He was called to serve on the staff of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Lloyd was placed in charge of the station's fair exhibit and became a prominent influence in making the Nation's State and county fairs the educational institutions they are today.

In 1913 Mr. Lloyd came to the United States Department of Agricul-

ture because of his interest in farm management and was placed in charge of county agent work in the 33 northern and western States. From then until his retirement from active service in 1940 he was one of the outstanding leaders in the growth and development of cooperative extension work.

At memorial services for Mr. Lloyd, sponsored by Epsilon Sigma Phi, Western Province, in conjunction with the Western States Regional Extension Conference at Fort Collins, Colo., on August 5, Director F. A. Anderson of Colorado said:

"That which will be said during this brief period only can be symbolic of that which we feel in our hearts. It cannot adequately express our esteem of him."

At the same services Director M. L. Wilson said:

"In his extension career, W. A. Lloyd left many landmarks that will have a lasting influence. He was a leader and pioneer in developing the idea of agricultural progress through local farmer leadership. He worked out the basic organizational plans whereby State and county farm bureaus were established as farmer groups through which to carry on extension work. He organized the county agricultural system of the Northern and Western States. He spent the year 1928-29 at the University of Hawaii initiating and organizing cooperative extension work on the islands. He was the founder of Epsilon Sigma Phi, professional extension fraternity, with 51 chapters—an organization that brings a challenge and inspiration to all who make a career of extension work. He was responsible for bringing about the act of Congress which named the two stone arches joining the two buildings of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was his idea that one of these be named for Secretary "Tama Jim" Wilson, under whom the Department became a great scientific institution; the other for Seaman A. Knapp, who was the father of demonstration teaching, whereby farmers could learn to use science for a better agriculture."





# Flashes FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## Research Lightens Burden of Quarantines

■ To say that research helps evade plant quarantines would sound as if science were conniving in illegal violations. But the evasions in which research has a part are entirely legal and a great help to growers of crops in quarantined areas.

When a new insect pest is discovered in a certain area, shipment of plants or products on which it might be carried is forbidden to prevent the spread of the pest to other parts of the country. This action works a hardship on producers and shippers by denying them markets outside the quarantined areas. Then research steps in and finds means by which products can be shipped with no danger of spreading the insect. These means may be treatments of the soil, methods of cleaning the plants, fumigation, or even the use of heat or cold. When methods of treatment are perfected, their use under supervision is approved as a basis for certification that the products are free from infestation.

The Japanese beetle infestation gives an example of the easing of quarantine restrictions through research. The beetle was first discovered in this country in 1916, in New Jersey. A quarantine was established which prohibited the shipment of certain agricultural products from the infested area without inspection. If beetles, beetle larvae, or grubs were found on the material, it either had to be treated or was not allowed to leave the area. Losses because of restrictions on areas in which nursery stock and potted plants, for example, could be marketed were significant until research men found that paradichlorobenzene and carbon disulfide, in several forms, used as soil fumigants killed the beetle grubs. Hot-water treatment of nursery stock also

became a basis for certification for shipment outside the quarantined area.

After 1925, field-grown stock from areas in nurseries where the soil had been treated with specific amounts of lead arsenate was certified because entomologists found that Japanese beetle grubs could not live in soil so treated. Recent research has made it possible to use also specified quantities of DDT for the same purpose. Ethylene dichloride was authorized for treatment of potted or balled and burlapped plants; later it was found that a mixture of ethylene dichloride and dibromide gave even better results.

Farm produce at first had to be inspected carefully for beetles before it could be shipped. Nearly half a million baskets of corn were gone over by hand in 1 year. Now, thanks to research, many food crops, such as potatoes, are certified for shipment in refrigerated cars and trucks after fumigation with methyl bromide gas. Such gas treatment kills the beetles, and the products can be shipped anywhere without danger of spreading the pest.

The Jap beetle quarantine is just as effective as ever, but science has found ways to remove many of the hardships it imposed on those who live in the quarantined area.

## "Linen" From Short-Staple Cotton

■ Finding a way to make short-staple cotton into fabrics for the "consumer trade" is a current project of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. A large amount of the American cotton crop consists of this short-staple type, which largely goes into industrial fabrics like bagging. Sometimes there is no profitable market for all of it, and it then piles up in the form of surpluses.

Chemists of the Southern Lab took ordinary cotton bag sheeting that is used for making sacks and finished it by the same processes used in the production of higher quality fabrics. The result was a nice linenlike cloth that looks attractive and can be used for clothing, slip covers, draperies, and the like. The method is being tried on a semicommercial scale and seems to promise a new outlet for short-staple cotton.

## More Peaches on Fumigated Sites

■ Rootknot nematodes are enemies of peach trees that cut the peach crop drastically. An experiment in Georgia shows the effectiveness of chloropicrin, used as a soil fumigant, in routing the nematodes.

In the spring of 1944 A. L. Taylor, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, working in cooperation with the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton, Ga., set out 64 Elberta peach trees on 16 plots treated in 4 different ways. Eight of the plots were fumigated with chloropicrin, and 8 were left untreated; half of the treated and half of the untreated plots were planted to cover crops susceptible to attack by the rootknot nematode; the others were planted to resistant cover crops. Average peach yields per tree of the 1946 crop tell the story:

	<i>Pounds of peaches</i>
On untreated plots with susceptible cover crops.....	4.85
On untreated plots with resistant cover crops.....	6.87
On fumigated plots with susceptible cover crops.....	21.21
On fumigated plots with resistant cover crops.....	41.89

## State forestry camp

The first State forestry camp in Arkansas was held at Petit Jean State Park July 8 to 13. The 25 club members and 25 FFA boys attending were instructed in management of timber crops on the farm to best advantage and for continuous income. The staff of instructors included professional foresters from commercial concerns, professors from the University of Arkansas, the Arkansas A. and M. College at Monticello, and representatives of the State Forest Service and the Agricultural Extension Service.



# United front

On a recent field trip, T. Swann Harding, editor of USDA and one of the REVIEW'S regular contributors, was much impressed with the cooperative relations a Farm Security supervisor had developed with other agencies in his county. The story as he tells it is this:

■ The expression, "united front," is Tom Foster's, not ours. Tom Foster believes in the "united front" of all USDA agencies working together in perfect harmony. They work just that way in Butler County, Ohio, where he is Farm Security Administration supervisor and has been ever since the program started in the dim days of FERA and Resettlement Administration. A Quaker farmer in Warren, an adjoining county, on a farm located about 23 miles from Butler's county seat, Hamilton, he left his plow in the furrow on call to aid rural relief and rehabilitation, and he has not returned to it.

Thomas B. Foster is his full name, and his office is upstairs in the post office building at Hamilton. Next door is the office of the county extension agent—next door, and also in Tom's office, Gerald H. Huffman, just back from the armed forces, is county agent. Norman C. Arnold, who came over from Columbus to fill in during Huffman's absence, is assistant agent, probably only till an agency opens up in some other county. He sits at a desk in Tom Foster's office, because Home Demonstration Agent Fannie Davidson is also in that crowded extension office, and a couple of clerks and stenographers besides.

Tom holds regular meetings for his prospective clients, bringing in USDA experts to help devise a workable plan.

Who are Tom's "experts"? All the extension people, of course. They cooperate with him continually. They sit in on the making of farm and home plans. They visit individual farmers with Tom, or alone. They accompany Tom to meetings with groups of his clients and help him present the facts that have made them the most efficient operators in Butler.

Then there are H. B. Haskins and Harold G. Gibboney of Soil Conservation Service. They work diligently with Tom's clients, giving invaluable

information about protecting and building up the soil and warning against the evil of wearing or mining a farm in order to pay for it. Then there is Stanley Hasler, a field man of the Livestock Producers Association (a co-op) who is a tower of strength for Tom whenever livestock comes into the picture. He also attends committee meetings and freely advises and counsels.

Martin Petri, president of the Butler Rural Electric Co-op, chimes in when

needed, and his able wife is an FSA committeeman. Farmer Truman Davis represents Production Credit, and John Roll is the AAA chairman; Ray Wilson is president of the Farm Bureau and Ben Van Gorden district Farm Bureau trustee. They all belong to Tom's staff of experts on which everyone serves willingly and voluntarily. Then all the farmers in the county who are up and coming belong, for they are called in to help one another and Tom whenever needed.

Through it all moves Foster, small, sixtyish, neat, unobtrusive, the kind of fellow who inspires people to want to do for others and, what is more, to put the thought into action. He is always there in the background. He rarely takes the platform. He is never bossy. He says he likes human beings and he just can't help it. And for his clients there is his united front.

## New officers for editorial association

The new officers of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors elected at the annual meeting in Auburn, Ala., September 18-20. (From left to right), Calvert Anderson, extension editor in the State of Washington, and newly elected member of the executive committee; Laura Lane, of Texas, secretary-treasurer; C. R. Elder, of Iowa, who as president will head the association activities for the coming year; T. W. Gildersleeve, of North Dakota,

vice president; and Herminie Kitchen, experiment station editor from New Jersey, who will serve as a member of the executive committee.

The September meeting was the first since the war and drew an attendance of about 150 extension and experiment station editors from 38 States and Puerto Rico. The theme of the conference was Ways and Means of Getting Better Publications, Better Radio Programs and More Visual Aids.





# We Study Our Job

## New York studies bulletin distribution

Extension information can be distributed effectively to farmers and homemakers by the rural boxholder method. This is brought out in two successive surveys made in several New York counties.

In the first survey, made in May and June 1945, an announcement of current New York bulletins, together with a return order blank, was sent to 11,000 rural boxholders in Orleans, Schuyler, and Rensselaer Counties. The return card was unstamped. No mailing list was followed in distributing the announcements; they were addressed, "Rural Boxholder, Local."

Slightly more than 7 percent of the order-blank cards were returned with the bulletins checked that the farmer and his wife wished sent to them. Names of those asking for bulletins were checked with the agricultural and home demonstration agents' mailing lists; it was found that about 65 percent of the names were not listed. Also a large percentage of those asking for bulletins were entirely unknown to the agents.

New York has recently completed the second rural boxholder distribution survey. The results show about a 13 percent return with about 75 percent nonmembers of the Farm and Home Bureaus.

"It is clear that this method of distribution is tapping farmers and homemakers who desire and need information," William B. Ward, New York extension editor, points out. He believes that returns in the surveys would be even higher if bulletin announcements were sent to farmers during winter months when they are not so busy.

In his opinion, this method of distribution may also be successful with a county agent-college tie-up. Under this system the announcement cards would be published by the State Extension Service and signed by the county agent. The return cards would be addressed to the college which in turn would send out the bulletins.

"The farmers and homemakers would connect the county agents with the colleges and possibly both would achieve closer cooperation," says Editor Ward.

In the January 1942 REVIEW, page 16, you will find a report of William Ward's previous study showing the effectiveness of boxholder distribution of bulletins in Wisconsin. In three successive surveys, brief announcements of current bulletins were sent to about 50,000 rural boxholders.

## Radio effective

"Radio is an excellent medium for reaching non-Farm Bureau and Home Bureau members, according to a recent survey we have just completed in a majority of the counties in New York State," reports Louis Kaiser, head of radio services, at New York State College of Agriculture. "For every 100 requests for bulletins clearing through this office, 83 are from non-Farm Bureau members."

Mr. Kaiser goes on to tell how 2,914 requests were checked at random as they cleared from radio stations throughout the State and were separated by counties. Requests from each county were then sent to the respective county agricultural agents for checking against their membership lists. Each agent was asked to report the number of Farm Bureau members represented in his batch of mail. He was also asked to pass the mail on to the county home demonstration agent for a similar report. The return showed 484, or 17 percent Farm Bureau members and 170, or 6 percent were Home Bureau members.

Radio requests for bulletins for the first 2 months of this year totaled 17,540 copies.

A previous analysis showed that 30,845 requests for Cornell bulletins were received as a result of 1,776 agricultural briefs and 671 home economics briefs released twice weekly to 20 to 28 radio stations in New York State. Bulletin requests came from every New York county, several other States, and Canada.

## What WGY listeners think about farm program

As a follow-up to a survey on the amount of listening to WGY's Farm Paper of the Air, a questionnaire was sent out to 1,500 listeners requesting comments on the program. Over a fourth of the questionnaires (415) were returned.

According to the replies received, more farmers listen on Wednesday, Monday, and Friday; fewer listen on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Broadcasting of the Farm Paper of the Air at 12:30 p. m. instead of some other period in the day, should be considered a "must," for 95 percent of the responding audience voted against changing the time. Sixty percent of the farmers listen regularly to the market reports at 12:50 p. m.! 89 percent voted against changing the time of these market reports from 12:50 p. m.

The listeners' opinions of the subject matter presented by the WGY (New York) Farm Paper of the Air are as follows:

Subject matter	Percentage of audience wanting—		
	More	Same	Less
Research under way on new methods....	64	36	0
"How to do it" (improve pasture, cull hens, spray fruit, etc.).....	55	44	1
Rural church.....	55	44	1
Economic outlook (farming adjustments next year)...	50	47	3
Farm electrification...	47	51	2
Farming operational advice (June-October).....	43	56	1
Weather forecasts (12:29 p. m.).....	34	65	1
Homemaking.....	34	60	6
Hired Hand Exchange (February-May)....	34	55	11
Commending the farmer.....	28	63	9
Government regulations.....	24	59	17
Bulletin offers.....	24	74	2
Wholesale farm produce market reports	23	72	5
Milk production reports (Mondays only).....	19	74	7



# Carolinas hold sewing machine clinics

■ As clothing became harder to obtain, home demonstration leaders in North Carolina felt that something must be done to help North Carolina farm women solve their problems.

Willie N. Hunter and Julia McIver, North Carolina extension clothing specialists, decided sewing machine clinics would help to teach housewives how to use and care for their machines.

Last spring special training schools were held by Miss Hunter and Miss McIver to teach home demonstration agents and their assistants how to give successful sewing machine cleaning demonstrations in their respective counties. Later in the year, at separate home demonstration meetings throughout North Carolina, the sewing machine clinics were received with enthusiasm. News of the clinic not only spread to club members but out into the neighborhoods where clothing leaders were called upon to show nonclub members how the cleaning was done.

The members brought out old machines that had been stored away because they would not sew, and newer models that were not being used because of one reason or another were also put in good condition. Most of the trouble found was caused by parts being gummed up and corroded with oil, dust, and lint. Some of the parts actually could not move. Many of the machines had had many years of service, having been handed down from mother to daughter; and many had been bought second-hand. When no parts were broken or missing, the machines could be put in usable condition at the clinic. Mrs. Gilbert Bell, Anson County, explained the success of the clinic by saying: "I took a 40-year-old machine that sounded like a tractor and cleaned it up so well it sounds and runs like new."

The women reported that previously they had spent from \$12 to \$15 to have machines cleaned, and even then some were not satisfactory. The women had been afraid to move any screws or try to get into the parts of the machine before and, therefore,

had never tried. They were pleased to find that they could do it themselves.

Clara Bowen Bowder, clothing leader, stressed in her demonstration for the home demonstration women of Stony Point, N. C., "knowing the machine and its parts." The equipment and supplies that she suggested for cleaning were old pie pans, newspapers, a screwdriver, pliers, pint-size



cans, a toothbrush, machine oil, and cleaning fluid. First, the needle, presser foot, slide plate, bobbin case, throat plate, cover plate, and face plate were removed and placed in the pan of cleaning fluid. The oil holes of the machines were cleaned out, and cleaning fluid was applied to all the bearings and on parts where one part rubs against or turns within another. Then the machines were completely dried out by wiping with lintless rags and reoiled with a good grade of machine oil, as a poor grade soon dries and leaves a gummy substance which causes the machine to run hard.

When the machines were in perfect running condition the women were taught how to use them correctly. They learned how to select

the right type of thread to sew with various weights of materials and were taught to recognize sewing machine troubles with the tensions.

Home demonstration club women are successfully sewing their own clothes and clothes for their families with the use of their sewing machines that were once reported out of order. With the sewing machine clinic, North Carolina sewing machines are now back in good shape and serving their useful purpose.

The most far-reaching clothing project carried on recently in South

Carolina has been the care and repair of sewing machines, according to Juanita Neely, assistant State home demonstration agent.

This phase of work was accomplished through community clinics, in connection with household repair clinics. Approximately 3,000 sewing machines were put in good running order last year. Many very old machines were being brought to these repair schools. Ages ranged from 15 to more than 50 years.

It was a hard day's work to clean, oil, and adjust the sewing machines. However, this labor brought its reward as each machine was put to work again.

"This is the best service the Extension Service has given us," was said appreciatively again and again.



# Among Ourselves

■ A. H. WALKER, county agricultural agent, Menard County, Tex., has been announced by Dr. Ide P. Trotter as the first recipient of the Texas Extension Service-Sears Roebuck Foundation Fellowship Fund.

The fund is the first to be established to provide a year's graduate study in various specialized fields for young professional agricultural workers.

Under the plan, the Texas Extension Service will serve as a selection and training ground for future leaders of agriculture. Outstanding agricultural graduates will, as in the past, be appointed as assistant county agents or county agents and, after a period of 4 years or more, those who have shown special promise will be selected for further advanced professional study.

"Upon completion of this specialized training and a few more years of experience, I believe these men will form an exceedingly valuable group for all phases of agriculture, both professional and commercial, to draw upon," Director Trotter said.

Mr. Walker was born in San Antonio and reared on a ranch near Comstock. He was graduated in animal husbandry from Texas A. & M. College in 1936 with distinguished student rating. After a year with the USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, he served 3 years as county agricultural agent for Culberson County and 2 in Menard County.

He entered the armed forces in 1942 and as an Army Air Force captain was shot down while on a raid over Germany. After his liberation as a prisoner of war he was released from the Army and returned to Menard in November 1945. He is married and has one child.

Mr. Walker has selected range management as the subject for his graduate work, which means he will attend Utah State Agricultural College, the University of California, Nebraska University, or Texas A. & M., the four colleges which offer the outstanding courses in this subject.

The Menard County Commissioners' Court has granted Mr. Walker a year's leave to take advantage of the fellowship. In his absence, H. W. Monzingo, Texas A. & M. College '41, will serve as county agent. Mr. Monzingo was assistant county agricultural agent of Dallas County for the period 1941-43, when he was called to the Army. He served with the Coast Artillery in the Pacific and has only recently been released from the service.

■ SILVER WHITSETT, the tall, silver-haired agent from Guadalupe County, Tex., stopped in at the editorial office on his way to England where he represented all county agents on a tour of England as a guest of the British Government. He was one of a group of agricultural leaders whom the British honored on a 2-month tour of England in gratitude for the help given their agriculture during the war.

Agent Whitsett was selected to represent the Nation's county agents, both men and women, who did so much to increase the war food supply, because his long record of service to his farm people is typical of the work agents are doing everywhere.

A native of Oklahoma, a graduate

## EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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of Texas A. & M. College, and a veteran of the First World War, he was appointed county agent in Llano County in 1924. Moving to Guadalupe County in 1926, he has developed a strong program, both adult and 4-H, in soil conservation, animal husbandry, crop production, and organization during the past 19 years. He received the Distinguished County Agents' Award in 1943 and is director and past president of the Texas County Agricultural Agents Association.

■ MERRILL W. ABBEY recently returned to his post as county agent in Newport County, R. I. In 1944 he was granted a leave of absence to serve in the armed forces and was a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve from August 1944 to May 1946. Most of his 7½ months of overseas duty was in Korea where he served with the Army as a military government officer. His main job was acting as chief of the farm supplies section for Korea. This section had charge of the production and distribution of fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides, and farm tools. During Mr. Abbey's absence, Horace W. French was acting county agent.

■ DIRECTOR H. C. SANDERS, of Louisiana, serving on the Agricultural Mission to the Philippines, writes that he met a former home demonstration agent in Davao, Mrs. Merle Robie, before her marriage Sally Gipson, agent in Vermont and Massachusetts. The world is a small place for extension workers. Director Sanders has visited all the principal islands except two and is finding his experiences very interesting.

■ NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting December 3-6, at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill. An interesting feature will be the luncheon on December 5 honoring the achievements of outstanding home demonstration agents, according to the President, Miss Lois Rainwater, of Wilson, N. C. One session will be a joint meeting with the National County Agents Association.





